

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	6	pta near3 "1177"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2002/10/01 15:31

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:53 ON 01 OCT 2002

=> index all

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

INDEX '1MOBILITY, 2MOBILITY, ADISALERTS, AEROSPACE, AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM,
ANABSTR, AQUASCI, AQUIRE, BABS, BIBLIODATA, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE,
BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, BLLDB, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD,
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132 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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=> s pta (w) 1175

45 FILES SEARCHED...

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3 FILE IFIPAT
2 FILE INVESTEXT

87 FILES SEARCHED...

1 FILE PCTFULL
4 FILE USPATFULL

124 FILES SEARCHED...

2 FILE WPIDS
2 FILE WPINDEX

8 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 132 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE PTA (W) 1175

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=> d rank

F1	4	USPATFULL
F2	3	IFIPAT
F3	2	INVESTEXT
F4	2	WPIDS
F5	2	WPINDEX
F6	1	ENCOMPPAT
F7	1	ENCOMPPAT2
F8	1	PCTFULL

=> file f1-f8

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
4.24	4.45

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:54:02 ON 01 OCT 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 14:54:02 ON 01 OCT 2002
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=> s l1

L2 14 L1

=> dup rem l2

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'INVESTEXT'.
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2

L3 8 DUP REM L2 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-8 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL DUPLICATE 1
AN 2002:32221 USPATFULL
TI Method for stabilizing nitrilase activity and preserving microbial cells
IN Dicosimo, Robert, Rockland, DE, UNITED STATES
Ben-Bassat, Arie, Newark, DE, UNITED STATES
Fallon, Robert D., Elkton, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002019042 A1 20020214
AI US 2001-854498 A1 20010514 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-352015, filed on 12 Jul 1999,
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251646
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP E I DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, LEGAL DEPARTMENT - PATENTS, 1007
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, DE, 19898
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1098
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for preserving immobilized or unimmobilized microbial cells
having nitrilase activity and for stabilizing the nitrilase activity of
unimmobilized or immobilized microbial cells has been developed. Aqueous
suspensions containing at least 100 mM bicarbonate, carbonate, or
carbamate salts limit microbial contamination of the stored enzyme
catalyst, as well as stabilize the desired nitrilase activity of the
unimmobilized or immobilized cells. Microorganisms which are
characterized by an nitrilase activity and are stabilized and preserved
by this method include *Acidovorax facilis* 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747),
Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), *Acidovorax facilis* 72W (ATCC
55746), and transformed microbial cells having nitrilase activity, the
host cells transformed with *Acidovorax facilis* 72W nitrilase activity.
Especially preferred is an embodiment using ammonium carbamate as the
inorganic salt.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL DUPLICATE 2
 AN 2002:246877 USPATFULL
 TI Preparation of dicarboxylic acid monoesters from cyanocarboxylic acid esters
 IN Chauhan, Sarita, Landenburg, PA, United States
 Dicosimo, Robert, Rockland, DE, United States
 Fallon, Robert D., Elkton, MD, United States
 Gavagan, John E., Wilmington, DE, United States
 Payne, Mark S., Wilmington, DE, United States
 PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 6455730 B1 20020924
 AI US 2000-632419 20000804 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS GRANTED
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Killos, Paul J.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 20
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1025
 AB This invention relates to a process for preparing dicarboxylic acid monoesters from cyanocarboxylic acid esters. More particularly, using the nitrilase from Acidovorax facilis 72W (ATCC 55745) in various forms as an enzyme catalyst, an aliphatic or aromatic cyanocarboxylic acid ester is converted to the corresponding dicarboxylic acid monoester with high chemoselectivity at 100% conversion. An embodiment of the invention also provides a process for obtaining high chemoselectively and high regioselectivity.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL DUPLICATE 3
 AN 2002:168069 USPATFULL
 TI Method for producing glycolic acid from glycolonitrile using nitrilase
 IN Chauhan, Sarita, Landenberg, PA, United States
 DiCosimo, Robert, Rockland, DE, United States
 Fallon, Robert D., Elkton, MD, United States
 Gavagan, John E., Wilmington, DE, United States
 Payne, Mark S., Wilmington, DE, United States
 PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 6416980 B1 20020709
 AI US 2001-791929 20010223 (9)
 DT Utility
 FS GRANTED
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Achutamurthy, Ponnathapu; Assistant Examiner: Fronda, Christian L.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 5
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 524
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a method for producing .alpha.-hydroxy acids using an enzyme catalyst having nitrilase activity. More specifically, the invention pertains to use of Acidovorax facilis 72W (ATCC 55746) nitrilase to hydrolyze glycolonitrile to glycolic acid. Glycolonitrile is reacted in an aqueous mixture with a catalyst having Acidovorax facilis 72W nitrilase activity to give glycolic acid selectively, and at high concentration and high yield.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 4
 AN 2002-241765 [29] WPIDS
 DNC C2002-072768
 TI Preparation of dicarboxylic acid monoesters, useful as chemical

precursors, from cyanocarboxylic acid esters using a highly chemoselective and regioselective nitrilase derived from *Acidovorax facilis* as a catalyst.

DC D16 E19

IN CHAUHAN, S; DICOSIMO, R; FALLON, R D; GAVAGAN, J E; PAYNE, M S

PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I

CYC 96

PI WO 2002012527 A2 20020214 (200229)* EN 31p

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001079159 A 20020218 (200244)

ADT WO 2002012527 A2 WO 2001-US24299 20010803; AU 2001079159 A AU 2001-79159
20010803

FDT AU 2001079159 A Based on WO 200212527

PRAI US 2000-632419 20000804

AB WO 200212527 A UPAB: 20020508

NOVELTY - Preparation of aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from aliphatic or aromatic cyanocarboxylic acid esters, by: (a) contacting the ester starting material in an aqueous reaction mixture with an enzyme having chemoselective nitrilase activity derived from *Acidovorax facilis* 72W; and (b) isolating the monoester product.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) chemoselective preparation of aliphatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from the corresponding cyanocarboxylic acid ester, comprising contacting a compound of formula $R_3O_2C(CR_1R_2)_nCH_2CN$ (IV) with specified nitrilase derived from *A. facilis* 72W (ATCC 55746), *A. facilis* 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), *A. facilis* 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), *E. coli* SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or *E. coli* SW91 (ATCC PTA-1175);

(2) chemoselective preparation of aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from the corresponding cyanocarboxylic acid ester, comprising contacting a compound of formula (I), (II) or (III) with specified nitrilase derived from *A. facilis* 72W (ATCC 55746), *A. facilis* 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), *A. facilis* 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), *E. coli* SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or *E. coli* SW91 (ATCC PTA-1175);

(3) a regioselective and chemoselective preparation for aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from aliphatic or aromatic cyanocarboxylic acid esters, by (a) heating a suspension of whole cells top 35-70degreesC for 10-120 minutes such that non-regioselective nitrile hydratase and amidase activity is destroyed and regioselective nitrilase activity preserved, (b) optionally immobilizing the enzyme in or on a soluble or insoluble support, (c) contacting the ester with this enzyme, and (d) isolating the monoester product; and

(4) a regioselective and chemoselective preparation for aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from aliphatic or aromatic cyanocarboxylic acid esters, by (a) optionally immobilizing whole microbial cell catalyst transformed to express *Acidovorax facilis* 72W nitrilase enzyme activity in or on a soluble or insoluble support, (b) contacting the ester with this enzyme, and (c) isolating the monoester product.

R1,R2,R5,R6,R7,R8 = H, OH, alkoxyl, aryloxyl; alkyl, alkenyl, alkylidene, alkylaryl, aryl (all optionally substituted); alkoxycarboxyl or aryloxy-carboxyl;

R3,R9 = optionally substituted alkyl, alkylaryl, or aryl; and
n = 0-16.

USE - The monoester product is useful as precursors for chemicals of high value in the pharmaceuticals, agricultural and materials industries.

ADVANTAGE - High yields are obtained without the need for protecting and deprotecting other functional groups, without loss from hydrolysis of

these other functional groups, using temperatures below 70 deg. C when using water as a solvent. Use of the facile enzymatic catalyst derived from Acidovorax facilis allows for the chemoselective hydrolysis of nitrile functional groups in the presence of other hydrolysable functional groups, with high yield and selectivity, with low temperature requirement and minimal waste.

Dwg.0/0

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL
AN 2002:102298 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing .alpha.-hydroxy acid from .alpha.-hydroxy nitrile using nitrilase
IN Chauhan, Sarita, Landenberg, PA, United States
Dicosimo, Robert, Rockland, DE, United States
Fallon, Robert D., Elkton, MD, United States
Gavagan, John E., Wilmington, DE, United States
Payne, Mark S., Wilmington, DE, United States
PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6383786 B1 20020507
AI US 2001-948535 20010907 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-791929, filed on 23 Feb 2001
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nashed, Nashaat T.; Assistant Examiner: Fronda, Christian L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 518
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for producing .alpha.-hydroxy acids using an enzyme catalyst having nitrilase activity. More specifically, the invention pertains to use of Acidovorax facilis 72W (ATCC 55746) nitrilase to hydrolyze glycolonitrile to glycolic acid. Glycolonitrile is reacted in an aqueous mixture with a catalyst having Acidovorax facilis 72W nitrilase activity to give glycolic acid selectively, and at high concentration and high yield.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-648554 [74] WPIDS
DNC C2001-191441
TI New nucleic acid encoding heat-stable nitrilase, useful for producing carboxylic acids and lactams from nitriles, isolated from Acidovorax.
DC B03 B04 D16
IN CHAUHAN, S; DICOSIMO, R; FALLON, R D; PAYNE, M S
PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I; (GAVA-I) GAVAGAN J E
CYC 26
PI WO 2001075077 A2 20011011 (200174)* EN 67p
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
W: AT AU CA CH CN DE DK ES FI GB JP KR LU NZ PT SE US
AU 2001049726 A 20011015 (200209)
ADT WO 2001075077 A2 WO 2001-US10481 20010330; AU 2001049726 A AU 2001-49726 20010330
FDT AU 2001049726 A Based on WO 200175077
PRAI US 2000-193707P 20000331
AB WO 200175077 A UPAB: 20011217
NOVELTY - Isolated nucleic acid (I), encoding a nitrilase, or its fragments comprising a sequence encoding all or most of either of two 369 residue amino acid sequences (S1 and S2), both fully defined in the specification, a sequence that hybridizes to them under moderately stringent conditions or a sequence completely complementary to them, is

new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) polypeptides (II) encoded by (I);
- (2) chimeric gene (CG) comprising (I) linked to regulatory sequences;
- (3) expression cassette (EC) that contains CG;
- (4) plasmids pSW91, pnit4 and pnitex2;
- (5) microorganisms transformed with CG, EC or the plasmids of (4);
- (6) preparing (I), comprising culturing cells of (5) under expression conditions, and recovering the polypeptide;
- (7) enzymatic conversion of nitrile-containing substrates (A) to carboxylic acids (B);
- (8) improved process for preparing 5- or 6-membered lactams (C) from aliphatic alpha , omega -dinitriles (A'), using cells of (5);
- (9) mutating a native microbial nitrilase gene to increase specific activity and/or stability of the enzyme; and
- (10) mutant genes produced by the method of (9).

USE - (I) encodes nitrilase enzymes (II) used to convert nitriles to carboxylic acids and alpha , omega -dinitriles to 5- or 6-membered lactams. The acids and lactams are useful as intermediates for polymers, solvents and high-value chemicals for the chemical, agricultural and pharmaceutical industries. Fragments of (I) are also useful for isolating related genes from other species.

ADVANTAGE - The nitriles encoded by (I) are heat stable and active against a wide range of nitriles under mild conditions. Recombinant expression provides cells with much higher (e.g. by 2.4 times) enzymatic activity than native cells and eliminates the need for glycerol that is required to grow the Acidovorax parents. Also, co-expression of nitrile hydratase and amidase is avoided, eliminating the need for a heat-inactivation stage.

Dwg.0/1

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2002 TFS

AN 92:154067 INVESTEXT(tm) REPORT NUMBER:1211016

PGNO PAGE 1 OF 2

DN 1211016

TI Telefonica - Company Report

AU Hughes, S., et al

CS NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.; UNITED KINGDOM/GREAT BRITAIN/BR. ISLES

CSR WESTERN EUROPE; EUROPE

CSTY Financial center investment bank-broker

PD 3 Mar 1992

DT COMPANY REPORT

FS Text Page; COMPANY REPORT

WC 359

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2002 TFS

AN 91:517626 INVESTEXT(tm) REPORT NUMBER:1152625

PGNO PAGE 1 OF 2

DN 1152625

TI Telefonica - Company Report

AU Hughes, S., et al

CS NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.; UNITED KINGDOM/GREAT BRITAIN/BR. ISLES

CSR WESTERN EUROPE; EUROPE

CSTY Financial center investment bank-broker

PD 28 Nov 1991

DT COMPANY REPORT

FS Text Page; COMPANY REPORT

=> d 1-8 kwic

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL

DUPLICATE 1

SUMM . . . this invention. Examples of such a transformed microbial cell are E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and E. coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) which contain A. facilis 72W nitrilase activity. The inorganic salt(s) is preferably ammonium carbamate. The conditions for the method include. . .

SUMM . . . 8 March 1996

Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-15	ATCC 55747	8 March 1996
E. coli SS1001	ATCC PTA-1177	11 January 2000
E. coli SW91	ATCC PTA-1175	11 January 2000

SUMM . . . microorganisms transformed so as to include nitrilase activity (for instance, E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or E. coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**), each transformed with the nitrilase of Acidovorax facilis 72W).

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 72W nitrilase activity are selected from the group consisting of E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and E. coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**).

. . . microbial cells transformed with Acidovorax facilis 72W nitrilase activity are E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or E. coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**).

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL

DUPLICATE 2

SUMM . . . A. facilis nitrilase activity are included in this invention. Escherichia coli SS 1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of such a transformed microbial cell catalyst.

SUMM . . . non-regioselective nitrile hydratase and amidase activities, no heat-treatment step is needed. Escherichia coli SS1001(ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of a transformed microbial cell catalyst that lacks non-regioselective nitrile hydratase and amidase activities. In either case and. . .

SUMM . . . 8 March 1996

Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-15	ATCC 55747	8 March 1996
Escherichia coli SS1001	ATCC PTA-1177	11 January 2000
Escherichia coli SW91	ATCC PTA-1175	11 January 2000

SUMM . . . include the nitrilase activity of Acidovorax facilis 72W (for instance, Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**)) may also be used as catalyst in the present invention. Definitions:

DETD . . . (0.10 g wet cell weight, 0.024 g dry cell weight) of Escherichia coli SS1001(ATCC PTA-1177) or Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) cells in 0.050 M potassium phosphate buffer (pH 7.0), and the resulting 10 mL suspension is stirred at 25.degree. C.. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . transformed microbial cells having Acidovorax facilis 72W nitrilase activity are Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**).

. . . facilis 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177), and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**), and (b) isolating the

aliphatic dicarboxylic acid monoester produced in (a).

- . . . Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), and Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177), and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**), and (b) isolating the aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoester produced in (a).
- . . . nitrilase enzyme activity is selected from the group consisting of Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**).

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL

DUPLICATE 3

SUMM . . . containing A. facilis nitrilase activity are included in this invention. Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of such a transformed microbial cell catalyst.

SUMM . . . nitrile hydratase and amidase activities, no heat-treatment step is needed. Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of a transformed microbial cell catalyst that lacks nitrile hydratase and amidase activities.

SUMM . . . 8 March 1996

Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-15 ATCC 55747 8 March 1996

Escherichia coli SS1001 ATCC PTA-1177 11 January 2000

Escherichia coli SW91 ATCC **PTA-1175** 11 January 2000

DETD Conversion of Glycolonitrile to Glycolic Acid Using E. coli Transformants SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**)

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . transformed to express Acidovorax facilis 72W nitrilase activity are Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA- 1177) or Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**).

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

DUPLICATE 4

AB . . .
A. facilis 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), A. facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or E. Coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**);

(2) chemoselective preparation of aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from the corresponding cyanocarboxylic acid ester, comprising contacting a compound of formula. . . A. facilis 72-PF-15 (ATCC 55747), A. facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or E. Coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**);

(3) a regioselective and chemoselective preparation for aliphatic or aromatic dicarboxylic acid monoesters from aliphatic or aromatic cyanocarboxylic acid. . .

TECH. . .
(ATCC 55747), A. facilis 72-PF-17 (ATCC 55745), the whole microbial E. coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or E. Coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . containing A. facilis nitrilase activity are included in this invention. Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of such a transformed microbial cell catalyst.

SUMM . . . nitrile hydratase and amidase activities, no heat-treatment step is needed. Escherichia coli SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) and Escherichia coli SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**) are examples of a transformed microbial cell catalyst that lacks nitrile hydratase and

amidase activities.

SUMM . . . Mar. 8, 1996

Acidovorax facilis 72-PF-15 ATCC 55747 Mar. 8, 1996

Escherichia coli SS1001 ATCC PTA-1177 Jan. 11, 2000

Escherichia coli SW91 ATCC **PTA-1175** Jan. 11, 2000

DETD Conversion of Glycolonitrile to Glycolic Acid Using E. coli
Transformants SS1001 (ATCC PTA-1177) or SW91 (ATCC **PTA-1175**)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

TECH. . . .

pair A. delafieldii sequence, all fully defined in the specification.

Preferred Plasmids: pSW19 has been deposited in Escherichia coli as ATCC

PTA-1175 and pnit4 as PTA-1176. pnit4 contains a 4.1

kbase fragment of A. acidovorax DNA in pBluescriptIISK(+); pnitex2

contains (S1) in. . . and additional regulatory sequences, e.g.

promoter and/or ribosome binding site (many suitable examples specified).

The host cell is preferably ATCC **PTA-1175** and -1176;

also E. coli SS1001 (PTA-1177), SS1002 and SS1011 (both containing

pnitex2).

Preparation: Nitrilase was purified from A. facilis. . . .

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2002 TFS

TT Stock Price & Profits Data 1989-92

TEXT

Pta 1175

TELEFONICA

1991 Consolidated Results

Pension Fund Uncertainty Overhangs Share Price

Spain

Telecommunications

(Part 1 of 2)

Year to	Turnover	Net Prof	EPS	CFPS
December	(Pta bn)	(Pta. . . .		

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 INVESTEXT COPYRIGHT 2002 TFS

TT Stock Price & Profits Data 1989-92

TEXT

Pta 1175

TELEFONICA

Q3 Results: Confirm Positive Outlook but
Recent Strength Limits Short Term Upside

Spain

Telecommunications

(Part 1 of 2)

Year to December	Turnover (Pta. . .)	Net Prof	EPS
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L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	4	pta near2 "1175"	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/10/01 14:49